

Fall 2016

Gender Issues

Elizabeth Johnston

Cedarville University, ejohnston@cedarville.edu

Elizabeth Depew

Cedarville University, edepew@cedarville.edu

Cora Duran

Cedarville University, coraduran@cedarville.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.cedarville.edu/public_health_posters



Part of the [Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences Commons](#), and the [Public Health Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Johnston, Elizabeth; Depew, Elizabeth; and Duran, Cora, "Gender Issues" (2016). *Introduction to Public Health Posters*. 6.
http://digitalcommons.cedarville.edu/public_health_posters/6

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@Cedarville, a service of the Centennial Library. It has been accepted for inclusion in Introduction to Public Health Posters by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@Cedarville. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@cedarville.edu.

Gender Issues

Lizzy Johnston, Liz Depew, Cora Duran

Cedarville University School of Pharmacy



What Defines a Gender Issue?

Gender issues occur when men and women (and everything in between) do not get the opportunity to enjoy the same rights across all sectors in society, valuing and favoring the opinions of them all equally.



Health Services

Health care availability and treatment options

Gender Identity

- General Practitioner should not withhold treatment based on personal beliefs such as religious, cultural, or doctrinal
- The health of transgender, or other gender dysphoria patients experience discrimination, and there is a lack of transgender-competent health care professionals
- A systematic review and meta-analysis of studies "from 15 countries found an odds ratio for HIV infection in male-to-female transgender women compared with all adults of 48.8 (95% confidence interval = 21.2, 76.3), which was consistent across low-, middle- and high-income countries."¹s

Men vs. Women in the Hospital

- "1 In the United States, female patient visits make up about two thirds of all clinic visits, and women tend to have "more diagnostic services, emergency treatment, and total annual health care charges compared with men"
- In theory, if clinicians were to treat patients with the differences of their gender in mind, then it will improve conditions.

Mental Health

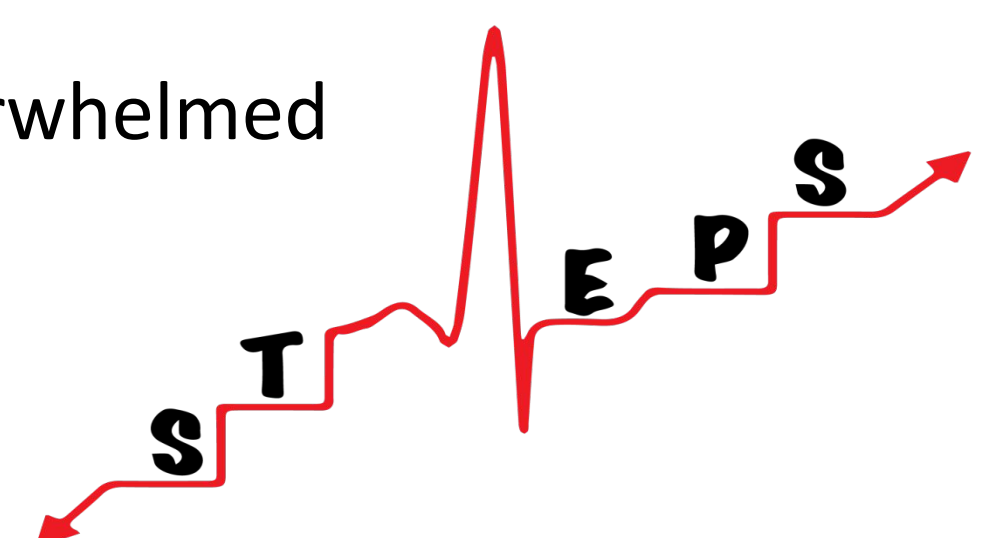
A Person's condition in accordance with their psychological and emotional well-being

Society/Culture-constructed stress

- Breaking tradition
- Feeling inferior
 - confusion in identification of sexual orientation

General Trends

- Women
 - Feelings of being overwhelmed and unappreciated
- Men
 - Feeling inadequate



Gender Equality

"The state in which access to rights or opportunities is unaffected by gender" – Oxford Dictionaries

Effects of Stereotypes on Public Health

- Stereotypes affect gender equality in public health, because it determines the kind of healthcare people seek out. For example, a woman will be less likely to get tested for HIV because of the stigma that goes along with it, especially if she is conscious of how others will view her for simply for getting the test.
- Stereotypes also affect men, as shown in the article "Real Men Don't", where Dr. Dworkin et. al states that, "masculine norms do not only lead to higher social status but they also come with a price for men's health, often referred to as "costs of masculinity."" Paradoxically, to be perceived as masculine and thus to achieve the higher social status and power afforded to "real" men, men are pressured to and rewarded for adopting certain traits (e.g., being aggressive, virile with many sexual partners, unemotional, in control, adventurous, risk taking, dominant) that result in vulnerability to negative physical and mental health consequences" (1029).



Effects of Gender Roles on Public Health

- When people fail to meet the gender roles society has placed on them, their health is affected. This related to gender equality because people who do not live up to these societal standards do not have the benefit of equal health to those that do live up to the standards.
- In the article "Real Men Don't", Dr. Dworkin explains the harms of social norms on health, stating that "Regardless of their actual sexual orientation, the social processes that render abstinent, effeminate, gay, bisexual, transgender, or simply different adolescent boys as targets of harassment and social exclusion are part of the construction and policing of masculinity. Less blatant, but similarly destructive, are the construction and policing of maleness that hinder all men, but particularly low-income and racial/ethnic minority men, from achieving optimal health" (1032).

Policy

The effects of different gender related policies

In School

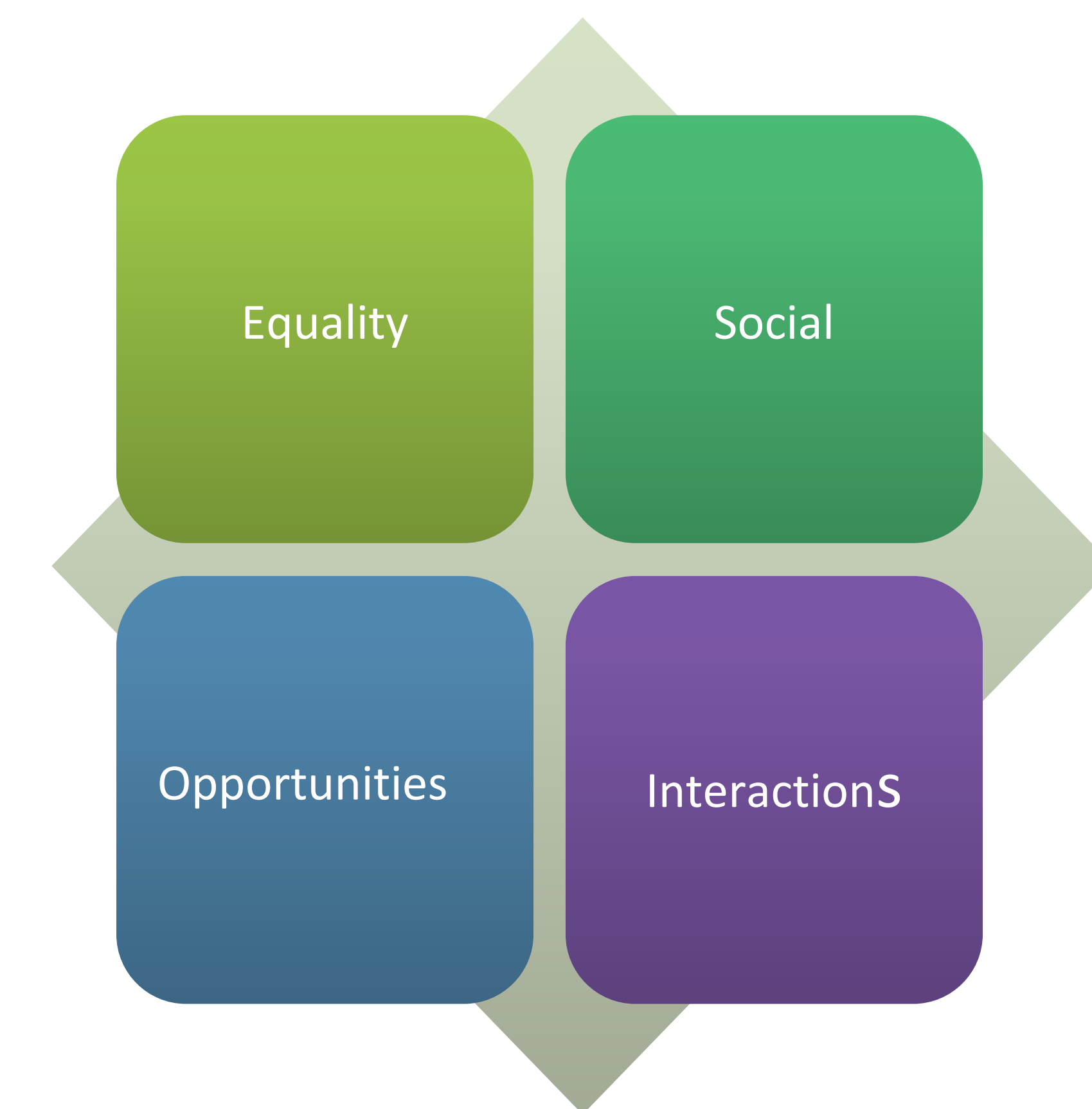
- Policies in school have effect on obesity in children
- Boys respond more to structural interventions facilitating physical activity, whereas girls are more influenced by social learning programs (e.g., family-oriented interventions).⁴⁷ Conceivably, many large-scale school-based obesity policies may affect boys more than girls because they alter students' health behaviors by changing their school environment. Furthermore, as policymakers and health professionals develop and revise obesity-related interventions, state legislative mandates may consider the gendered nature of obesity.

Adapting Policies

- obligations to protect the women's rights by taking measures to advance the social status of women by systematically reviewing the existing policies and legislation that directly impact the lives of women from time to time.

Creating Policies

- both genders should be involved in creating and implementing new policies.



Gender Issues around the World

The relationship between gender and health around the world..

Access to Care

- In many societies, especially those that see women as property, men receive better care than women do, leaving the women with fewer treatment options than men.
- As Dr. Dworkin et. al states, "In most societies across the globe, men as a group enjoy social and institutional privileges over and above women as a group" (1029).

Steps Taken to Improve Care

- The First International Public Health Treaty
- "As research on gender and health developed, gender-sensitive approaches emerged as a best practice that resulted in a shift from gender-neutral to gender-sensitive health programs.' For example, the first international public health treaty, the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, includes language calling for gender-sensitive interventions" (1030).

Social Factors

Conditions in the Physical Environment



Job Opportunities

- Education
- Skills
- Time & Energy
 - Caregiving/Family

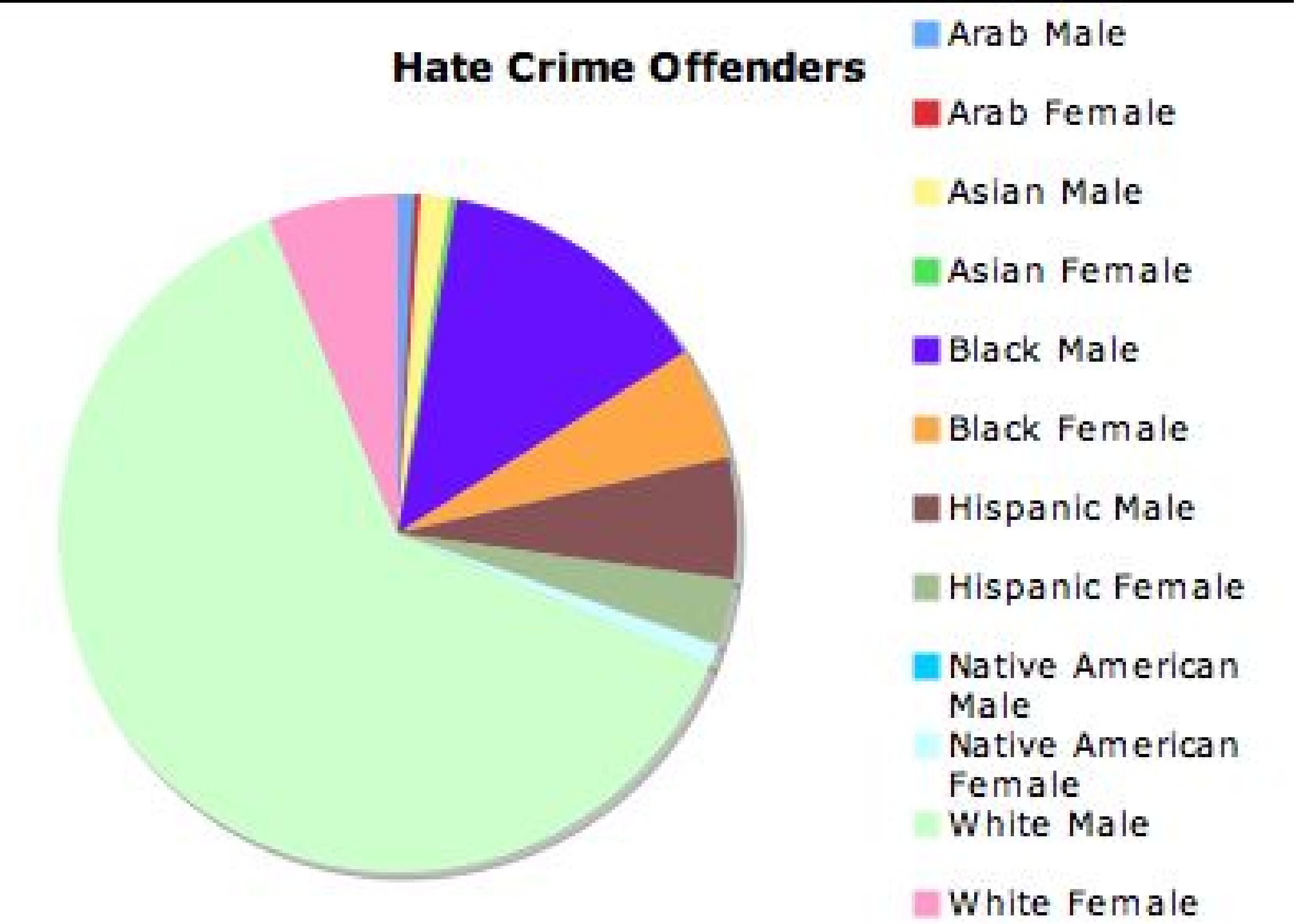
Hate Crimes

- Targeting an individual because they identify with a specific racial group
- LGBT Community

Social Environment

- Friends
- Relaxation
- Stress

Hate Crime Offenders



Reference List

-
- Dworkin, Shari L, Fleming, Paul J, and Joseph G L Lee. "Real Men Don't": Constructions Of Masculinity And Inadvertent Harm In Public Health Interventions." *American Journal Of Public Health* 104.6 (2014): 1029-1035. *MEDLINE with Full Text*. Web. 3 Nov. 2015.
- "Gender Inequality and Women in the Workplace." *Gender Inequality and Women in the Workplace*. N.p., n.d. Web. 05 Nov. 2015.
- "Gender Issues in Mental Health." - *Children, Define, Causes, Therapy, Person, People, Used, Brain*. N.p., n.d. Web. 05 Nov. 2015.
- Hart, J. (2014). Gender Differences in Health Care Choices and Outcomes. *Alternative & Complementary Therapies*, 20(4), 180-182 3p. doi:10.1089/act.2014.20404
- Leung, L. C. (2014). Gender mainstreaming childcare policy: barriers in a Confucian welfare society. *Journal Of Comparative Social Welfare*, 30(1), 41-52.
- Pega, F. f., & Veale, J. F. (2015). The Case for the World Health Organization's Commission on Social Determinants of Health to Address Gender Identity. *American Journal Of Public Health*, 105(3), e58-e62
- "What Is Gender Equality?" *Gender Equality*. N.p., n.d. Web. 05 Nov. 2015
- Mahapatro, M. (2014). Mainstreaming Gender: Shift from Advocacy to Policy. *Vision* (09722629), 18(4), 309-315. doi: 10.1177/0972262914551663
- Zhu, L., & Thomas, B. (2013). School-based obesity policy, social capital, and gender differences in weight control behaviors. *American Journal Of Public Health*, 103(6), 1067-1073. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2012.301033